The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,
AND THE
CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thurſday, *November* 22, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 40.)

A COUNTRYMAN, No. II.

To the PEOPLE *of* Connecticut.

IT is fortunate that you have been but little diſtreſſed with that torrent of impertinence and folly, with which the newſpaper politicians have overwhelmed many parts of our country.

It is enough that you ſhould have heard, that one party has ſeriouſly urged, that we ſhould adopt the *New Conſtitution* becauſe it has been approved by *Waſhington* and *Franklin*: and the other, with all the ſolemnity of apoſtolic addreſs to *Men, Brethren, Fathers, Friends and Countrymen*, have urged that we ſhould reject, as dangerous, every clauſe thereof, becauſe that *Waſhington* is more uſed to command as a ſoldier, than to reaſon as a politician—*Franklin* is *old*—others are *young*—and *Wilſon* is *haughty*. You are too well informed to decide by the opinion of others, and too independent to need a caution againſt undue influence.

Of a very different nature, tho' only one degree better than the other reaſoning, is all that ſublimity of *nonſenſe* and *alarm*, that has been thundered againſt it in every ſhape of *metaphoric terror*, on the ſubject of a *bill of rights*, the *liberty of the preſs*, *rights of conſcience*, *rights of taxation and election*, *trials in the vicinity*, *freedom of ſpeech*, *trial by jury*, and a *ſtanding army*. Theſe laſt are undoubtedly important points, much too important to depend on mere paper protection. For, guard ſuch privileges by the ſtrongeſt expreſſions, ſtill if you leave the legiſlative and executive power in the hands of thoſe who are or may be diſpoſed to deprive you of them—you are but ſlaves. Make an abſolute monarch—give him the ſupreme authority, and guard as much as you will by bills of right, your liberty of the preſs, and trial by jury;—he will find means either to take them from you, or to render them uſeleſs.

The only real ſecurity that you can have for all your important rights muſt be in the nature of your government. If you ſuffer any man to govern you who is not ſtrongly intereſted in ſupporting your privileges, you will certainly loſe them. If you are about to truſt your liberties with people whom it is neceſſary to bind by ſtipulation, that they ſhall not keep a ſtanding army, your ſtipulation is not worth even the trouble of writing. No bill of rights ever yet bound the ſupreme power longer than the *honey moon* of a new married couple, unleſs the *rulers were intereſted* in preſerving the rights; and in that caſe they have always been ready enough to declare the rights, and to preſerve them when they were declared.—The famous Engliſh *Magna Charta* is but an act of parliament, which every ſubſequent parliament has had juſt as much conſtitutional power to repeal and annul, as the parliament which made it had to paſs it at firſt. But the ſecurity of the nation has always been, that their government was ſo formed, that at leaſt *one branch* of their legiſlature muſt be ſtrongly intereſted to preſerve the rights of the nation.

You have a bill of rights in Connecticut (i. e.) your legiſlature many years ſince enacted that the ſubjects of this ſtate ſhould enjoy certain privileges. Every aſſembly ſince that time, could, by the ſame authority, enact that the ſubjects ſhould enjoy none of thoſe privileges; and the only reaſon that it has not long ſince been ſo enacted, is that your legiſlature were as ſtrongly intereſted in preſerving thoſe rights as any of the ſubjects; and this is your only ſecurity that it ſhall not be ſo enacted at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly: and it is ſecurity enough.

Your General Aſſembly under your preſent conſtitution are ſupreme. They may keep troops on foot in the moſt profound peace, if they think proper. They have heretofore abridged the trial by ju-

ry in ſome cauſes, and they can again in all. They can reſtrain the preſs, and may lay the moſt burdenſome taxes if they pleaſe, and who can forbid? But ſtill the people are perfectly ſafe that not one of theſe events ſhall take place ſo long as the members of the General aſſembly are as much intereſted, and intereſted in the ſame manner as the other ſubjects.

On examining the new propoſed conſtitution, there can not be a queſtion, but that there is authority enough lodged in the propoſed federal Congreſs, if abuſed, to do the greateſt injury. And it is perfectly idle to object to it, that there is no bill of rights, or to propoſe to add to it a proviſion that a trial by jury ſhall in no caſe be omitted, or to patch it up by adding a ſtipulation in favor of the preſs, or to guard it by removing the paltry objection to the right of Congreſs to regulate the time and manner of elections.

If you can not prove by the beſt of all evidence, viz. by the *intereſt of the rulers*, that this authority will not be abuſed, or at leaſt that thoſe powers are not more likely to be abuſed by the Congreſs, than by thoſe who now have the ſame powers, you muſt by no means adopt the conſtitution:——No, not with all the bills of rights and all the ſtipulations in favour of the people that can be made.

But if the members of Congreſs are to be intereſted juſt as you and I are, and juſt as the members of our preſent legiſlatures are intereſted, we ſhall be juſt as ſafe, with even ſupreme power, (if that were granted) in Congreſs, as in the General Aſſembly. If the members of Congreſs can take no improper ſtep which will not affect them as much as it does us, we need not apprehend that they will uſurp authorities not given them to injure that ſociety of which they are a part.

The ſole queſtion, (ſo far as any apprehenſion of tyranny and oppreſſion is concerned) ought to be, how are Congreſs formed? how far are the members intereſted to preſerve your rights? how far have you a controul over them?—Decide this, and then all the queſtions about their power may be diſmiſſed for the amuſement of thoſe politicians whoſe buſineſs it is to catch flies, or may occaſionally furniſh ſubjects for *George Bryan's* POMPOSITY, or the declamations of *Cato—An Old Whig—Son of Liberty—Brutus—Brutus junior—An Officer of the Continental Army*,—the more contemptible *Timoleon*---and the reſidue of that rabble of writers.

NEWPORT, Nov. 8.

Proceedings of Government.

ON Wedneſday the 31ſt of October both Houſes of Aſſembly were formed.

A report on the public letters was called for: the letter from Congreſs and *report of the Convention* being read, Mr. *Marchant*, a member from Newport aroſe, and obſerved that perhaps there never was a matter of more conſequence before the houſe; but ſtill as it was the people at large who were to determine this momentous queſtion, and the General Aſſembly were the medium through which the people were to receive their report, he would not enter into the queſtion, nor anticipate the ſentiments the good people at large entertained of it, but wiſhed they might conſider it with coolneſs and deliberation, he therefore made a motion in writing, which was ſeconded by the members of Newport and Providence, for printing the propoſed federal conſtitution to be tranſmitted to the ſeveral towns, recommending them to appoint delegates to meet in convention to conſider and determine thereon, and forward the ſame to Congreſs; upon which a warm oppoſition took place, and the merits of the Conſtitution were largely entered into, and every ſuggeſtion made that might prejudice the minds of the people (too much prejudiced already) to any plan which does not quadrate with their darling privileges of making *paper money*; the weak and groundleſs ſuggeſtions of the majority were anſwered by the minority with manly truth and decided arguments, but all was in vain; upon the queſtion being put to agree with it, it was negatived by a great majority.——However, to preſerve the appearance of *federaliſm*, the Houſe ordered the report of the Convention to be printed in handbills and ſent into the ſeveral towns, to inform them of what they had been long before fully adviſed of by its general publication.

At the former ſeſſions a very ſingular *apologetical letter* was ſent to Congreſs, giving reaſons for not ſending Delegates the remainder of the laſt federal year; but aſſuring Congreſs that they had made proviſion to have their Delegates forward on the new year which commenced the firſt Monday of this month. Commodore Whipple, a member from Cranſton, called upon the Houſe to per-

ſorm their promiſe, he truſted they did not mean to ſacrifice all their national honor and to make promiſes without the leaſt intention of performing them; he accordingly moved "that the Delegates be ordered forward and proviſion made for their ſupport," but the Houſe declined acting thereon. It was alſo moved that the requiſitions of Congreſs for the preſent year might be taken up, but the motion was not attended to.

The following is a motion made at the laſt ſeſſion of our Aſſembly by Henry Marchant, Eſq. with the certificate of the Clerk of the deciſion of the Houſe thereon:

Moved,

"THAT copies of the doings of the Honourable Convention at Philadelphia, recommending a conſtitution for the United States of America, be printed and ſent to the reſpective Town Clerks within this State; that town meetings be directed to be called upon the day of next, then and there to appoint Delegates in the ſame maner as they appoint members for the Lower Houſe of the General Aſſembly for May and October ſeſſions; That ſaid Delegates meet in Convention at on the day of that they then and there appoint a Chairman and Secretary, and proceed to take into conſideration the ſaid Conſtitution ſo as above recommended, and forward the reſult of their deliberations ſealed up and directed to the Honourable the Congreſs of the United States."

In the Lower Houſe, November 3d, 1787.

This motion is rejected,

R. J. HELME, Clerk

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES,

THE REASONS of the hon. *Mr. Gerry* for diſſenting from ſo large and reſpectable a *majority* of the late Federal Convention, have at laſt reached the public eye; and now let every unprejudiced patriotic mind candidly determine——Whether it is poſſible to conceive that *thirty-nine* members out of *forty-two*, which was the whole number the convention conſiſted of, would have affixed their ſignatures to a conſtitution by which themſelves and poſterity were to be governed in all generations, ſo *eſſentially* defective as this gentleman's letter ſuggeſts? No, it cannot be; and I truſt the good ſenſe of the people of this commonwealth will induce them to give the above idea its full weight and importance, for it is as true as it is ancient, that "in a multitude "of counſellors there is ſafety," and to ſuffer ourſelves to be influenced upon this momentous ſubject by the opinion of an individual, in oppoſition to ſo large a majority of enlightened, diſtinguiſhed and decided PATRIOTS, will be ſacrificing the rights of the people, by adopting the wiſhes of perhaps an *intereſted minority*, inſtead of the determination of thoſe whoſe opinion ought upon every republican principle to predominate, viz. the MAJORITY.

As juſtice to themſelves, and a decent regard to the public opinion ſeem to require that the hon. members of the convention from this ſtate, who not only aſſented to, but ſigned the American conſtitution, ſhould publiſh their reaſons for ſo doing: it is expected that we ſhall ſhortly be favoured with ſuch a communication, which will doubtleſs afford much ſatisfaction and information to the public.

A FEDERALIST.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.

BELIEVE not thoſe who inſinuate that this is a ſcheme of great men to graſp more power. The temptation is on the other ſide. Thoſe in great offices never wiſh to hazard their places by ſuch a change. This is the ſcheme of *the people*, and thoſe high and worthy characters who, in obedience to the public voice, offer the propoſed amendment of our federal conſtitution thus eſteemed it, or they would not have determined ſtate conventions as the tribunal of ultimate deciſion. This is the laſt opportunity you may have to adopt a government which gives all protection to perſonal liberty, and at the ſame time promiſes fair to afford you all the advantages of a ſovereign empire. While you deliberate with coolneſs, be not duped by the artful ſurmiſes of ſuch as from their own intereſt or prejudice are blind to the public good.

A LANDHOLDER.

Foreign Intelligence.

MESSINA, July 1.

ALL the volcanos in Sicily are now in eruption. Strombolo and Lipari vomit vaſt torrents of lava. Mount Ætna has opened another crater, near to that of 1780: the lava ſeemed at firſt to direct its courſe towards Catania & Palermo, and at this moment it threatens the city of Randazzo with deſtruction. The column of fire which iſſues from the crater is ſo

conſiderable, that we diſtinctly ſee it from this place, which is more than 20 leagues diſtant.

LONDON, Sept, 17.

The Dutch look up to, and depend on France for ſupport----that ſupport muſt be granted, or France will not only forfeit her alliance, but tamely reſign the envied intereſts and attachments of Holland to the diſpoſition and friendſhip of Great-Britain.

Engliſhmen, however they may be diſpoſed to acts of humanity are not diſpleaſed to hear of wars and rumours of wars, of ſieges and battles. A long liſt of killed and wounded gives a reliſh to their breakfaſt, ſo that we have too much reaſon to expect that the *Quidnuncs* will ſoon have no reaſon to exclaim againſt the dullneſs of the Newspapers.

Sept. 18. Private correſpondents from Holland by yeſterday's mail, ſay, The Pruſſian troops have penetrated into Holland, under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick. They are ſaid to amount to 15000.

The ſluices are opened by the patriotick party to prevent the progreſs of the Stahtholderians, with a promiſe of indemnification to the neighbouring inhabitants for any damage they may ſuſtain.

A very conſiderable reinforcement of French troops is already arrived at Givet, and the whole army there under marching orders.

If the Dutch and Brabanters do ſeverally give way, and the Porte yield up all its pretenſions on Ruſſia, war muſt ſoon be kindled in Europe, of which the flames will ſpread from the utmoſt extremity of the Caſpian Sea to the Engliſh channel. The greateſt part of the Northern Hemiſphere will be involved, and a ſcene of deſtruction exhibited beyond any thing that has been known in the annals of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 12.

"All tumults here have ceaſed. Indeed it could not be otherwiſe.--Twelve thouſand men in arms, in Paris and its neighbourhood, are ſufficient forever to preſerve order and tranquillity in this city. The king publiſhed an edict this morning, in which he has declared the reſolution taken by the parliament of Paris by refuſing to regiſter the ſtamp and land tax, null and illegal: Notwithſtanding which it is determined that neither tax ſhall take place, and that the Parliament will, in a few days, be recalled to Paris."

On the 10th Monſieur the king's brother went to the chamber of accounts, and there cauſed to be regiſtered the edict of the ſtamps, and the declaration of the territorial ſubſidy (land tax.)

When the Prince retired, the chamber that remained ſitting, annulled the regiſter, and agreed to ſupplicate the king to recall the parliament, and to convoke the ſtates-general.

On the ſame day the Count d'Artois went to the court of Aides, to do what Monſieur had done at the chamber of accounts.

The court met the following day, and made an arret, in which they affirm among other declarations, that "the king has not the right of impoſing taxes, that the beds of juſtice held in a manner contrary to their inſtitution, are merely the afflicting diſplay of arbitrary power, that a nation which furniſhes 600,000,000 of livres of revenue ſhould be exempt from all fiſcal juriſdictions; and that it was not after five years of peace, and what the government had announced in the moſt poſitive terms, that they could admit the neceſſity of freſh impoſts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 22.

HAGUE, Sept. 18.

On Thurſday laſt the Pruſſian army, under the command of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, paſſed the river at Nimeguen, and then advanced from thence in three columns. On their approach, the Rhingrave of Salm evacuated Utrecht, after having nailed up 140 pieces of cannon, which he was obliged to leave behind him, and deroyed, as far as he was able, the powder and other ſtores, retireing with what he could collect of the garriſon, in great diſorder, towards Amſterdam and Naerden. On Sunday the Prince of Orange's troops entered the towns of Utrecht, Montfort and the Vaart; and no oppoſition was made in any part of the province.

Intelligence was received at the Hague of Gorcum, Dordt, Schoonhoven, and ſeveral other of the principal towns of South Holland, having ſurrendered without bloodſhed, to the Duke of Brunſwick. The States of Holland, iſſued orders for breaking and diſarming the Free Corps; and late this evening they paſſed a reſolution for reſtoring his Serene Highneſs the Stadtholder to all his rights and honours, with the command of this garriſon; and a deputation is appointed to the Duke of Brunſwick, and a letter ſent off to invite the Prince of Orange to return to his reſidence here.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.

On the authority of a gentleman who arrived yeſterday from England, we inform that the Prince of Orange, aſſiſted by 15000 troops of the king of Pruſſia, has born down all oppoſition, and is reinſtated in all his powers, dignities and privileges in Holland, and that the Dutch patriots have promiſed entire ſatisfaction for the indignity offered to the Princeſs of Orange, during her journey to the Hague. Thus we ſee the efforts of patriotiſm, "without a hand to "ſuccour, or an arm to ſave," cruſhed by the ULTIMA RATIO REGUM, and from hence we may date the decline of the Dutch republics: for the deſtruction of commerce, the ſource of their former greatneſs, follows the triumphs of arbitrary power.

On Saturday laſt the hon. Samuel A. Otis, eſq. took his leave of the hon. houſe of repreſentatives, and on Monday laſt, with the hon. George Thatcher, eſq. ſat out for New-York, to take their ſeats in Congreſs.

A correſpondent obſerves, that if a late member of the Federal Convention had poſſeſſed the gift of *preſcience*, he would not have refuſed his aſſent to the Conſtitution agreed upon by that body, as in that caſe he would not have changed his property in the Continental funds for thoſe upon the State eſtabliſhment, and conſequently ſuffered himſelf to be ſwayed by PRIVATE INTEREST. How far his objections, under thoſe circumſtances, ought to influence the great body of the people, is left to them to judge; eſpecially when many of his objections are founded on falſe principles, and the others been thoroughly diſcuſſed by that reſpectable body, and unanſwerable reaſons aſſigned for their admiſſion in the ſtate they are.

We herr that on Thurſday, the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed to conſider the expediency of continuing the Tender Act, reported, an Act to continue the ſame ſix months after January next. On the queſtion, whether the ſame ſhall paſs to be engroſſed, the yeas and nays were required, and the numbers were, Yeas, 111—Nays, 67.

Yeſterday the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives concurred with the Hon. Senate in the appointment of Elijah Hunt, Eſq. Collector of Exciſe, &c. for the County of Hampſhire, and Jeremiah Hill Eſq. Collector of Exciſe &c. for the York.

The Hon. Senate appointed and ſent down for concurrence, as Collectors of Exciſe, &c. William Drew, for Plymouth County, Samuel Fales, Eſq. for Briſtol, Caleb Amidown, Eſq. for Worceſter, and Joſeph North, Eſq. for Lincoln, Weſt-Diſtrict, the Houſe not concurring the choice of the Senate, choſe Henry Warren Eſq. for Plymouth, Apollos Leonard, Eſq. for Briſtol, George Bruce, Eſq. for Worceſter, and David Sylveſter, Eſq. for Liſtcoln Weſt-Diſtrict. So that Exciſe officers for thoſe counties are not yet choſen.

SPRINGFIELD. November 13.

We are informed, on authority not to be doubted that the copper coin of this Commonwealth, ſtruck by order of the General Court, will, in a very few days, be in circulation, when, after that time, the coinage of any State, with the baſe metal imported from Birmingham, will not be a currency among us.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 18.

Saturday night the Jewiſh Synagogue was broke open, and one of the ſacrilegious robbers taken in the fact: two others made their eſcape. The villains failed in their diabolical intent, the greateſt part of the ſilver having been, as uſual, removed, only a ſilver ſpice box, which is yet miſſing. The five books of Moſes which contain the law and commandments of Almighty GOD, were wantonly thrown about the floor. The elders of that ſociety have appointed Wedneſday next a day of faſt and thankſgiving, for what has and has not been accompliſhed.

At a General Aſſembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, Anno Domini 1787.

WHEREAS, the Committee appointed to receive, make up, and inſpect the Liſts, brought into the Aſſembly have reported, that upon examination and compariſon, they find great defects in almoſt every article.

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, That the Liſters of the towns, be, and they are hereby ordered to reſume and reviſe the ſeveral Liſts. And having completed the ſame in manner and form, according to law, to make return thereof, including all additions of fourfold and ſingle aſſeſſments, particularly ſtated, to the General Aſſembly at the opening of their ſeſſion in May next.

And the Secretary is directed to

publiſh this Reſolve in the ſeveral news-papers in this ſtate, as ſoon as may be convenient.

A true copy of Record,
Examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.

Thurſday the 29th inſtant, is appointed, by the authority of the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, as a day of Public Thankſgiving and Praiſe throughout that ſtate.

Preſident *Sullivan*, by his Proclamation of the 1ſt inſt. has required the attendance of the General Court of New-Hampſhire, on the 4th of next month, at Portſmouth, to conſider on buſineſs of the higheſt importance, the appointment of a Convention.

NEWHAVEN. Nov. 22.

LIST of DELEGATES to the STATE CONVENTION.

HARTFORD COUNTY

Hartford. Col. Wadſworth, Col. J. Root.
Berlin. Gen. S. Hart. Col. Lee.
Briſtol. Capt. Z. Peck.
Eaſt-Hartford Hon. W. Pitkin, Capt. E. Pitkin.
Enfield. Mr. J Kingſbury, Capt. Perkins.
Farmington. Hon. J. Tredwell, Maj. Judd.
Glaſtenbury, Capt. J. Moſeley, Capt. Wait Goodrich.
Granby. H. Holcomb, Eſq.
Southington. Capt. J. Curtis, Mr. Aſa Barns.
Suffield. (none elected.)
Simſbury. Col. N. Phelps, D. Humphreys, Eſq.
Wethersfield. Hon S. M. Mitchell, Eſq.
Windſor. Hon. O. Elſworth, Eſq. Gen. Newberry.

NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.

New-Haven. Hon. R. Sherman, P. Edwards, Eſq.
Branford. Col. Gould, Mr. Hoadley.
Cheſhire. Mr. Beach, Mr. Brooks.
Derby. J. Holbrook, Eſq. Capt. J. Holbrook.
Durham. Gen. J. Wadſworth, Mr. Hawley,
Eaſt Haven. Mr. Davenport.
Guilford. Gen. Ward. Col. Elliot.
Hambden. Mr, Theophilus Goodyear.
Milford. Mr. Mallet, G. Buckingham, Eſq.
North-Haven. Mr. D. Baſſet.
Wallingford. Col. S. Hall, S. Whiting, Eſq.
Waterbury. J. Hopkins, Eſq. Capt. John Welton.
Woodbridge. Capt. Oſborn, Mr. Newton.

NEW-LONDON COUNTY.

New-London. Hon. Richard Law, Amaſa Learned, Eſq.
Norwich. His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq. Gen. Jedidiah Huntington,
Bozrah. Mr. Iſaac Huntington.
Colcheſter. Rev. R. Robbins, D. Foot Eſq.
Franklin. Mr. Eli Hyde.
Groton. Mr. Joſ. Woodbridge, Capt. Stephen Billings.
Liſbon. Rev. Andrew Lee,
Lyme. His Excellency Matthew Griſwold, Eſq; William Noyes, Eſq;
Montville. Mr. Joſhua Raymond, jun.
Preſton. Col. J. Halſey, Mr. W. Coit.
Stonington. Maj. Phelps, Mr. N. Miner.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield. Hon. J. Sturges, Eſq; Thaddeus Burr, Eſq;
Danbury, Eliſha Whittleſey, Eſq.
Newtown. Gen. J. Chandler.
Norwalk. Maj. Roger, S. C. Silliman, Eſq.
Stamford. John Davenport, Eſq; James Davenport, Eſq.
Stratford. Hon. William S. Johnſon, Eſq; Eliſha Mills, Eſq.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Windham. Hon. E. Dyar, Col. Elderkim.
Aſhford. S. Smith, Eſq; Hendrick Douw, Eſq.
Canterbury. Capt. M. Cleveland, Capt. Bacon.
Lebanon. Hon. Wm. Williams, Eſq; Mr. Carpenter.
Mansfield. Mr. C. Southworth, Mr. Atwood.
Plainfield. Mr. James Bradford, Mr. Joſh. Dunlap.
Pomfret. Mr. J. Randall, Mr. Cotton.
Voluntown. Capt. M. Campbell, Mr. Benjamin Dow.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield. Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Eſq; Jedidiah Strong, Eſq.
Bethlehem. Mr. W. Hawley.
Canaan. Col. Burral.
Cornwall. Mr. Patterſon.
Goſhen. Maj. Miles, Adino Hale, Eſq.
Rutland. Mr. Iſaac Burnham, Mr. Wilder.
Harwinton. M. Prindle, Eſq; Col. J. Wilſon.
New-Hartford. Col. A. Auſtin, Mr. Goodman.
New-Milford. Col S. Canfield. Daniel Everit, Eſq.
Southbury. Col. B. Hinman.
Warren Major Curtis.
Waſhington. D. N. Brinſmade, Eſq. J. Whittleſey, Eſq.
Watertown. Col. D. Smith, T. Fenn, Eſq.
Wincheſter. Mr. Mecune.
Woodbury. D Sherman, Eſq. Dr. Orton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown. Aſher Miller, Eſq. General Samuel H. Parſons.
Chatham. Mr. E. White, Mr. H. Goodrich.
Eaſt Haddam, Gen. D. Throop, Col. Chapman.
Haddam. C. Higgins, Eſq. H. Brainard, Eſq.
Killingworth. T. Morgan, Eſq. Hezekiah Lane, Eſq
Saybrook. Maj. Hart, Capt. Shipman.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Tolland. Dr. Weſt, Col. Chapman.
Bolton. Dr, Warner.
Coventry. E. Root, J. Ripley, Eſq.
Hebron. Mr. D. Ingraham, Mr. Marvin.

In the Houſe of Delegates for Virginia, on the queſtion for appointing a State Convention, Col. Maſon declared, that from the eaſt of New-Hampſhire to the ſouth of Georgia, no man was more federal than himſelf, and that he conſidered the *perfect union* of the States as the only rock of our political ſalvation.

A piece called the CENTINEL is circulating with great induſtry in this ſtate, in the ſame covered, ſecret, and inſidious manner as Britiſh proclamations, pardons, and manifeſtos were in the days of yore. The writer is ſaid to be a certain *ſuperannuated* George Bryan, of Pennſylvania. He abounds in *ſcripture* quotations, and ſays General WASHINGTON is a Fool from habit and Dr. FRANLKIN a Fool from age and infirmity. Theſe pieces are ſent in large packets from a neighbouring ſtate which is draining us of 35000l. annually by her impoſt. The Gentleman who is ſo kind as to favour Connecticut with theſe *modeſt* publications, is either *afraid* or *aſhamed* to ſubſcribe his name to the letters accompanying them, but from the hand-writing it is conjectured that he enjoys a *comfortable* ſalary in the ſtate alluded to, and has been ſo furious and violent againſt all federal meaſures

for many years, that he foreſees the ceaſing and determination of that ſalary whenever our COMMERCE is properly regulated.

A RECEIPT for an ANTIFEDERAL ESSAY.

WELL-BORN, nine times, *Ariſtocracy*, eighteen times, *Liberty of the Preſs*, thirteen times repeated--*Liberty of Conſcience*, once--*Negro ſlavery*, once mentioned, *Trial by jury*, ſeven times—*Great Men* ſix times repeated—Mr. WILSON forty times, and laſtly, GEORGE MASON's *Right Hand in a Cutting box*, nineteen times; put them all together, and diſh them up at pleaſure. Theſe *words* will bear boiling, roaſting or frying, & what is remarkable in them, they will bear being ſerved, after being once uſed, a dozen times to the ſame table and palate.

ANECDOTE of the author of the CENTINEL.

THIS old man was called upon by a tradeſman a few months ago for a debt under 30l. which had been due above twelve years, and which had not been demanded, from a tenderneſs to the old man's circumſtances. As ſoon as our antifederal author ſaw the account, he ſaid, "I will not pay this bill. The time for paying it has expired by the ſtatute of limitations, and I will not ſet ſo *bad an example* as to pay a debt under ſuch circumſtances." Quere--- Whoſe opinion or advice ſhould we now follow reſpecting the new federal government,---this *diſpoſeſt old Scribbler's*,---or the great and good General WASHINGTON's?

(For the New-Haven Gazette)

PROCRASTINATION, an Anecdote.

GENERAL Wronghead, who on more occaſions than one, duing the late war imitatated the conduct of the great Fabius in his attempts to ſave the ſtate *by delay*, commanded a brigade in the year 1776. An action happened between our army and the Britiſh troops on York Iſland, during which the General, adhering to his prudent maxim, made *no great ado*, and his brigade being under the moſt perfect diſcipline, made as *little puther* as their commander. The next morning after the action the commander in chief ſummoned a council of all the general officers, Wronghead only excepted. Stimulated by this pointed piece of neglect, he waited upon his Excellency, and begged to know if he had not ſomething for him to do as well as for the reſt. "Sir," ſaid his Excellency, "I had ſomething for you to do "yeſterday, but you did not do it, to day I have nothing."

WHereas *Eſther*, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath wickedly, wilfully, and ungodlily deſerted from his houſe, and in direct violation of her connubial vows, hath refuſed him her company at bed and board, and in oppoſition to every humane and tender feeling, utterly denies to her LORD and MASTER that ſervice which is moſt juſtly due to him:

These are therefore to forbid all perſons to truſt or ſupport her on my account, as any debts ſhe may contract while in her preſent LAPSED ſtate, and while depriving the Subſcriber of all the JOYS, CONSOLATIONS, and BLESSINGS uſually attendant upon the matrimonial connection, will be deemed as generouſly given to uphold her in her preſent APOSTACY, and conſequently never paid or ſatisfied by

JOHN PENDEGRASS.

New-Haven, Nov. 16, 1787. [40—3]

Boarding for Scholars.

A DECENT Family, who at preſent furniſh Board, Waſhing, and Lodging and a convenient Room for one Scholar of the Freſhman claſs, would be glad to accommodate another in the ſame way on very moderate Terms.——Enquire of the Printers.

New Haven 20 Nov. 1787. (40 3W.)

ALL Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. SAMUEL BROOKER, late of Stamford deceaſed, are notified to bring in their accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate for ſettlement, within Six Months from this Date, and that if they neglect, they will ever after be debarred agreeable to Law.

ANNA BROOKER, NATHAN WEED, jun. } Adminiſtrators.

Auguſt 14, 1787. [38 3]

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Guilford, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of

LEVI SPINNING,

late of ſaid Guilford, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give Notice that we ſhall attend to ſaid Buſineſs on the Firſt and Second Thurſdays in December next, at the Houſe of ELIAS GRAVE, Eſquire, in Eaſt-Guilford, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid Days. All Accounts muſt be atteſted.

SIMEON MUNGER, JONATHAN TODD, jun. } Commiſſioners.

Guilford, Nov. 5, 1787. [38 3]

ALL Perſons who have Demands upon the Eſtate of REYNOLDS FINCH, late of Stamford in Fairfield County, deceaſed, are notified to bring in their accounts againſt ſaid eſtate for ſettlement, within Six Months from this date, and if they neglect, they will ever after be debarred. This notice is given by direction of the Hon. Court of Probate for Stamford diſtrict.

EBENEZER JONES, Admin'r.

Oct. 6, 1787. [38 3]

BROKE into the Incloſure of the Subſcriber, about the 15th of May laſt,

A Dark Bay Mare,

a little white on both hind Feet, with a long Tail, a natural Trotter, ſuppoſed to be Three Years old, not large. I have advertiſed her in three Towns. The owner is deſired to pay Charges and take her away.

EZRA DIBBLE, Jun.

Danbury 20th Oct. 1787. [38 3]

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale, at No 51, Water-Street, near Burling's Slip,

NEW-YORK,

MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, FAYAL } WINES, *in Pipes, &c.*

NANTZ BRANDY, ditto.

NEW-YORK RUM, well flavoured and good Proof, exchanged for Molaſſes, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaſer of the Rum.

Refined LUMP SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.

Maxwell's approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.

Bliſtered STEEL, warranted good, of ſuperior Quality for Farmer's Uſe, and the Manufacture of Mill-Saws, uncommonly cheap.

BAR-IRON & CART TIRE.

Light and neat Hollow Ware.

New-York, Oct. 30. [38 tf.]

CASH paid for

Shipping Furrs,

Such as Red Foxes, Otters, Minks, Martins, Fiſhers, &c. By

Hezekiah Beardſley,

At his Druggiſt Store, oppoſite Mr. John Miles's Tavern.

New Haven, November 8. [38 tf.]

The Academy in Sharon

IS opened under the Direction of an accompliſhed Inſtructor, where will be taught the ſeveral Branches of Science uſual in ſuch Inſtitutions. The Price of Tuition is reaſonable, and Board may be procured in good Families upon moderate Terms.

Silas St. John, Pelatiah Pierce, George King, Auguſtine Taylor, Samuel Rockwell, } Committee

Sharon, Oct. 29. (38 3)

Good RUM OR SPIRITS

TO BE EXCHANGED FOR

CIDER,

At KIRBY's Diſtillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787. tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Caſh given for Bees-wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magneſia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Britiſh Oil.

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF DRAKE & TODD.

Is to be diſſolved on the firſt of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earneſtly requeſt all perſons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify thoſe who have unſettled accounts with them, that it is neceſſary a ſettlement ſhould be made without delay, for which purpoſe conſtant attendance will be given at their ſtore in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars. beſt Holland Geneva, in Caſes. Cotton Wool and Fuſtic, A few Pieces of courſe Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twiſts, Death Head and Baſket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muſlin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glaſſes, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glaſs, an aſſortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be ſold by wholeſale very low.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN'D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glaſs & Eearthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—t

At a Court of Probate, held at New-Haven, in the Diſtrict of New Haven, on the 12th day of Oct. 1787;

ON the motion of DUDLEY BALDWIN and ABRAHAM BALDWIN, Eſquires, adminiſtrators on the Goods and Eſtate of Mr. MICHAEL BALDWIN, late of New-Haven, deceaſed:

This court do limit and allow the ſpace of ſix Months from the Date for the Creditors to the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, and direct ſaid adminiſtrators to give public notice thereof according to law. viz. by poſting up a notification thereof in the moſt public places in the town where the deceaſed laſt dwelt, and alſo by advertiſing the ſame in one or more of the public newſpapers in ſaid New-Haven.

Certified by

W'm. J. WHITING, Clerk.

New-Haven, Oct. 12, 1787. [36]

TAKEN by Treaſurer's Warrants and to be ſold at public Vendue, at the Sign Poſt in New-Milford, for Hard Money, Soldier's notes out previous to 1785, or certificates for intereſt on Money loaned to this State, ſo much of the lands of Jonathan Botsford of New-Milford, and Benjamin Boſtwick and Moſes Johnſon, Non-Reſidents, as to pay their State Taxes made on the liſt 1784, and legal coſts thereon riſen, on Tueſday, the Firſt day of January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement,

Elizur Warner, Collector.

New-Milford, Oct. 12, 1787. 36—

Greenfield School.

THREE, or four young ladies, if early application be made, will be received into the family and ſchool of TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

Greenfield October 11 1787.

Yale-College, Oct. 22, 1787.

The Subſcribers for a

Philoſophical Apparatus

for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requeſted to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Eſq. Treaſurer, their ſeveral Subſcriptions, that the ſame may be inveſted in an apparatus as ſoon as poſſible.

EZRA STILES, Preſident.

PELEG SANFORD

Has juſt received a good Aſſortment *of*

Coatings, Frizes & Ratteens;

3-4, 7-8, and Yard wide

IRISH LINNENS.

Which will be ſold by wholeſale, at the loweſt Advance.———Alſo GOOD

Bohea Tea, per Cheſt:

Gin, very low, by 5 Caſes.

New-Haven, Oct. 2, 1787. [33—tf]

THE Partnerſhip of Daniel Crocker and Co. is to be diſſolved on the 17th day of December next by agreement. It is earneſtly requeſted that all who have accounts open with them pay due attention to the ſettlement of the ſame; which will much oblige

DANIEL CROCKER

(37 6t.) and Co.

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.